



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**From The Office Of State Auditor
Claire McCaskill**

**Report No. 2002-114
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AUDIT REPORT



Office Of The
State Auditor Of Missouri
Claire McCaskill

November 2002

The following problems were discovered as a result of an audit conducted by our office of selected operations of the Department of Corrections (DOC).

- According to Department of Corrections policy, all receipts are to be immediately transmitted to the Department of Revenue. However, our cash count determined the Inmate Revolving Fund (IRF) unit was holding undeposited receipts totaling over \$191,000 comprised of over 3,100 money orders for the electronic monitoring program (EMP). Some of these receipts had been held for more than 8 weeks.

Offenders are to pay \$5 for every day they are assigned to the EMP program. The department's records indicated the amount owed by offenders in the program as of April 2002 was over \$4 million, and at least \$2 million of this amount was due prior to July 1, 2001. Our review determined that the records of amounts owed contained a significant number of errors which limited the ability of probation officers to effectively enforce the collection of EMP monies from the 12,800 offenders that owed monies.

- Our cash count determined Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) was holding over \$652,000 comprised of 265 checks that had been received during a two month period. We continued to follow these undeposited receipts and noted it took the department nearly five months to properly process and deposit this backlog of checks.
- Our count of DOC central office cash on hand found 22 undeposited checks totaling over \$17,000 and over \$450 in cash. Further analysis of central office handling of receipts revealed the loss of a check received in September 1999 for over \$450,000. The lost check was received from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and consisted of \$150,000 in federal grant funds and \$300,000 in state General Revenue Funds. The DOC internal audit discovered in November 2001 the check had never been deposited and was missing, leading to the recovery of the federal funds, but the state General Revenue funds could not be recovered by the department because the state appropriation had already expired.

The findings of the audit in the receipt area were caused by several different employees handling the monies with little monitoring, monies not always being recorded upon receipt, and untimely processing and depositing of collections.

(over)

YELLOW SHEET

- The DOC has confiscated and is holding over \$1 million from over 5,000 offenders who escaped or absconded from supervision since August 1993. There does not appear to be a statutory basis under which the DOC is authorized to seize and hold for future use offender funds when an escape is declared. The confiscated escape monies are currently placed in the Inmate Canteen Fund and the appropriate future use for the benefit of inmates is to be determined by the central canteen committee.

Based on the absence of statutory authority for the department to seize and spend confiscated escape balance monies, it appears the over \$1 million currently held should be used for certain other offender obligations such as court ordered obligations, child support, and costs of incarceration. Any remaining escape balances should be considered abandoned property that would fall under the lost and unclaimed property rules, and should be turned over to the State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property Section in compliance with state law.

- The state's General Revenue Fund is subsidizing the operations of the inmate canteens by nearly \$2.8 million annually. This amount represents all salary costs for civilian employees who oversee canteen operations. Based on state laws which authorized the canteens, it appears the operational costs related to the canteens should be paid from canteen earnings.
- As noted in our prior audit, the department retained over \$19,000 in the Inmate Canteen Fund that should be turned over to the State Treasurer as unclaimed property. In response to the prior audit, the DOC indicated that the money would be turned over to the State Treasurer as unclaimed property; however that action was never taken.
- Unreimbursed state fringe benefit costs could reach as much as \$4.8 million by 2006 because the DOC has again failed to ensure the medical services contractor appropriately reimburses the state for fringe benefits costs incurred for state employees. These costs are incurred for state employees who were allowed to retain state employee status when their state jobs were taken over by the private contractor.
- The DOC has not fully utilized all available federal assistance and, as a partial result, appears to have lost future federal grants for the substance abuse treatment programs. In fiscal year 2001, the DOC had paid \$125,000 in salary and benefits costs of the academic education program from the state's General Revenue Fund that should have been paid from the department's federal fund appropriation.
- Many offender grievances are not resolved by the Department of Corrections within 180 days as required.

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT



CLAIRE C. McCASKILL
Missouri State Auditor

Honorable Bob Holden, Governor
and
Gary B. Kempker, Director
Department of Corrections
Jefferson City, MO 65102

We have audited selected operations of the Department of Corrections, excluding individual correctional facilities which are reported on separately. The scope of this audit included, but was not necessarily limited to, the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000. The objectives of this audit were to:

1. Review departmental compliance with certain legal provisions, regulations, and departmental policies.
2. Review the efficiency and the effectiveness of certain management practices and operations.
3. Review selected aspects of the new medical contract and related departmental procedures.
4. Determine the extent to which certain prior audit recommendations have been implemented.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with applicable standards contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and included such procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. In this regard, we reviewed written policies, financial records, and other pertinent documents, and interviewed various personnel of the Department of Corrections.

As part of our audit, we assessed the Department of Corrections' management controls to the extent we determined necessary to evaluate the specific matters described above and not to provide assurance on those controls. With respect to management controls, we obtained an understanding of the design of relevant policies and procedures and whether they have been

placed in operation and we assessed control risk. In order to assess control risk, we performed tests of controls to obtain evidence regarding the effectiveness of the design and operation of certain policies and procedures.

Our audit was limited to the specific matters described above and was based on selective tests and procedures considered appropriate in the circumstances. Had we performed additional procedures, other information might have come to our attention that would have been included in this report.

The accompanying History, Organization, and Statistical Information is presented for informational purposes. This information was obtained from the Department of Corrections' management and was not subjected to the procedures applied in the audit of the Department of Corrections.

The accompanying Management Advisory Report presents our findings arising from our audit of the Department of Corrections.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Claire McCaskill". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Claire" and last name "McCaskill" clearly distinguishable.

Claire McCaskill
State Auditor

May 31, 2002 (fieldwork completion date)

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MANAGEMENT ADVISORY REPORT -
STATE AUDITOR'S FINDINGS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
MANAGEMENT ADVISORY REPORT -
STATE AUDITOR'S FINDINGS

1. Controls over Receipts

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives monies in their Central Office from various sources, including fee payments from offenders under the electronic monitoring program, monies received for offenders from their families, portions of offender wages earned while in halfway houses and release centers, federal grants, sales of goods and services by Missouri Vocational Enterprises, and many other sources. Under DOC policy D3-3.3, receipts received at any division, institution, or section are to be immediately recorded and processed for transmittal or deposit at the next regularly scheduled mail run. We noted the following related concerns:

- A.1. On August 24, 2001, our cash count determined the Inmate Revolving Fund (IRF) unit was holding undeposited receipts totaling over \$191,000, comprised of over 3,100 money orders for the electronic monitoring program (EMP). About \$13,000 of those monies had been received prior to July 1, 2001, and the remainder had accumulated between then and August 24.

A log of the money orders received had been maintained, but they had not been restrictively endorsed to prevent possible misappropriation. In addition, holding large amounts of undeposited monies exposes the funds to unnecessary risk from fire and security concerns.

Department officials indicated that most of the accumulated funds had been held from processing for deposit because the computerized accounting system used to record the electronic monitoring payments and offender account balances was scheduled to be replaced on July 1, 2001. Programming delays prevented the new system from actually being available for use until September 14, 2001.

To comply with departmental policy D3-3.3 requiring prompt handling and deposit of receipts, and to minimize delays and unnecessary security risks, the department could have set up alternative procedures to allow the funds to be deposited upon receipt and to finish the necessary processing to the appropriate accounts when the new system became available. However, a decision was made to hold the money orders until the new system became available.

Once the new system became available in September, the payments were recorded and deposited over the next three months. By January 2002, most new EMP receipts were being processed and deposited on a timely basis.

A similar condition was noted in our prior report.

2. Offenders are to pay \$5 for every day they are assigned to the EMP. The IRF reported the accounts receivable balance as of April 26, 2002, was over \$4,062,000, and at least \$2 million was due prior to July 1, 2001. There are about 12,800 offenders who currently owe for EMP services.

The DOC indicated the old EMP accounting system contained a significant number of erroneous account balances causing probation officers to be unable to use the system to recognize offenders who had not met their payment obligations. These problems limited the ability of the probation officers to effectively enforce the collection of the EMP monies.

The IRF unit, with the assistance of Division of Probation and Parole (P&P), planned to achieve accuracy in all account balances by July 1, 2002. To help ensure system accuracy, the unit is reviewing each account as it is entered into the new EMP accounting system. As a result, the probation officers can now access the new system to monitor offender payments; and the new system will produce reports of account balances for all offenders assigned to a P&P district, or to individual officers. A report showing the aging of the individual EMP offender account balances will also be developed to enhance program management by departmental administrators.

The EMP is a far less costly program than offender imprisonment, assignment to a residential program, or to a release center. The P&P indicated the EMP is an effective supervision strategy, and pointed out that collection of EMP fees is not the primary goal of the EMP program. While we recognize collection of the EMP fees is not the primary goal of the program, effective management of assigned offenders by the P&P requires the DOC to ensure the offender account balances shown in the accounting system are correct. Further, having accurate account balances will minimize the time officers must waste when dealing with offender financial obligations.

For those accounts that are or become delinquent, P&P officers now can and should take aggressive action to ensure the offender's EMP obligations are paid. Aggressive action would include issuing violation reports and notifying the sentencing court of an offender's failure to pay.

3. Occasionally, an offender will submit a personal check in payment of the EMP fees. By policy, the IRF unit does not accept personal checks. When checks are received, they are currently forwarded to the supervising probation officer so the offender can be required to resubmit the payment properly. Instead of resubmitting properly, offenders sometimes hand the new payments to the probation officer who then forwards them to the IRF.

Under DOC P&P policy P3-4.6, probation officers are not allowed to accept any money or property either directly or indirectly from or on behalf of any offender.

In addition, there are no cash handling controls in place in the P&P district offices to minimize risk of loss or misappropriation or to track such monies.

The IRF should refrain from returning improper offender payments to the supervising probation officers. Instead, they should be returned directly to the offender and the officer should be notified to require the offender to resubmit the payment properly.

- B. Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) receives monies from the sales of goods and services. On August 31, 2001, our cash count determined MVE was holding over \$652,000 comprised of 265 checks that had been received since July 1, 2001.

MVE officials indicated these payments could not be posted because of problems encountered in closing out the financial records for the previous year and the addition of a factory to the improved cost accounting system. The system for posting payments again became available for processing payments on September 22.

To comply with departmental policy D3-3.3 and to minimize delays and unnecessary security risks, MVE could have set up alternative procedures while awaiting system availability. Alternative procedures would have allowed the funds to be deposited upon receipt and to finish the necessary processing when the new system eventually became available. However, a decision was made to hold the monies until the system became available.

When we counted MVE monies on hand again on October 22, the backlog remained over \$387,900 comprised of 255 checks. Of the original 265 checks counted on August 31, 5 totaling over \$11,400 were still being held for "research."

By January 22, 2002, at the time of our third cash count, much of the backlog in processing was eliminated but MVE still had on hand 86 checks totaling \$37,950 and \$1,106 in cash. Ten of the 86 checks had been held over 30 days from their original issue date and some had not been restrictively endorsed. MVE should ensure all payments are restrictively endorsed, processed, and transmitted for deposit promptly upon receipt.

A similar condition was noted in our prior report.

- C. During our August 22, 2001 count of DOC central office cash on hand, we found 22 undeposited checks totaling over \$17,450 and over \$450 in cash. Further analysis of central office handling of receipts revealed the loss of a check received in September 1999 for over \$450,000.

The lost check was originally received from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and consisted of \$150,000 in federal grant funds and

\$300,000 in state General Revenue funds. The DOC internal audit unit discovered in November 2001 the check had never been deposited and was missing, leading to the recovery of the federal funds for departmental use. However, the state General Revenue funds could not be recovered by the department because the state appropriation had already expired.

Prior to December 2001, monies received at DOC central office for other than the Inmate Account Fund, Inmate Canteen Fund, or Inmate Revolving Fund were handled by several different employees. Monies received were not always recorded on receipt logs or processed promptly. Three of the 22 undeposited checks we counted were dated prior to August 1, but we were unable to determine when most had been received, or how long they had been held.

Starting on December 3, 2001, the duties related to processing receipts were shifted to personnel in the Financial Management Unit. In addition, a new policy requires all monies to be held at a central point, a transmittal log maintained and reviewed, and most receipts are transmitted for deposit the next business day.

The DOC should monitor the processing of receipts and ensure all monies received are recorded immediately upon receipt and transmitted promptly for deposit.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC:

- A. Along with the P&P, ensure the EMP monies are transmitted for deposit on a timely basis, ensure the system accurately reflects offender EMP account balances, enhance collection efforts over EMP monies, and develop management reports to allow monitoring of those collection efforts. In addition, the IRF should return improper offender EMP payments directly to the offender and notify the officer to require the offender to resubmit the payment properly.
- B. Along with the Missouri Vocational Enterprises, ensure all payments are restrictively endorsed, processed, and transmitted for deposit promptly upon receipt.
- C. Monitor the processing of receipts and ensure all monies received in the central office are transmitted promptly for deposit.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

- A. *The Department concurs with this recommendation. Policies and procedures as well as organizational changes were implemented December 1, 2001, to ensure all monies, regardless of source, are transmitted for deposit in a timely manner. In June 2001, P&P spent approximately \$20,000 to develop a program that would allow IRF staff to enter payments quickly and provide P&P field staff with real time account information. This system has resulted in the backlog of payments waiting to be credited being eliminated.*

Additionally, field staff are now able to pursue payments more aggressively since they have a system immediately available that provides accurate balance and payment information. The current program allows supervisors to pull reports by officer and supervisor. This program was implemented and made available to staff late in fiscal year 2002.

We are in the process of having the contractor prepare a program that will allow P&P administrators to pull reports by district and region. Such reports will enable us to more accurately identify those offices that are successful in collection and replicate such practices in those offices needing to improve their collection rate. We anticipate having such capability by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2003. In addition, procedures have been implemented to ensure improper payments are returned directly to the offender and that the appropriate officer is notified.

- B. The Department concurs with this recommendation. MVE has worked through the backlog and at this time, is up-to-date with cash deposits. MVE will ensure all payments are restrictively endorsed, processed, and transmitted for deposit promptly upon receipt. MVE will endorse all checks with FOR DEPOSIT ONLY TO THE CREDIT OF NANCY FARMER, TREASURER STATE OF MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, MISSOURI VOCATIONAL ENTERPRISES.*
- C. The Department concurs with this recommendation. Policies and procedures as well as organizational changes have been adopted to ensure all monies, regardless of source, are transmitted for deposit in a timely manner.*

2. Inmate Canteen and Inmate Account Funds

The DOC receives monies for and from offenders housed in their institutions, release centers, and halfway houses, from the offender's families, and from institutional and factory work assignments, work release, and employment while in a halfway house or release center. Those monies are accounted for in the Inmate Account Fund, where each offender has an individual account that functions much like a bank account. The Inmate Account Fund balance totaled \$1,670,626 and \$1,633,229 at June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Over \$29 million dollars in offender monies were handled by this fund during the year ended June 30, 2001.

The Inmate Canteen Fund accounts for the purchase of goods and equipment and the sale of those goods to inmates through the inmate canteens located in each institution. The canteens stock and sell numerous products such as soda, tobacco products, snack foods, radios, and televisions. Profits from the canteen sales are to be used for the benefit of the offenders by paying for the provision and improvement of recreational, religious, or educational services such as athletic equipment, books, tapes, GED testing, cable television, and wages for offenders working in those areas.

Both the Inmate Account Fund and the Inmate Canteen Fund are held outside the state treasury. Since the funds are held outside the state treasury, the internal controls applicable to funds accounted for through the state's centralized accounting system become the responsibility of the Fund's management. Canteen sales were \$19.1 million and \$18.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

- A. The department uses state General Revenue Fund appropriations to pay all salary costs for civilian employees who oversee the operations of the canteens. Departmental records indicated total salary and benefits costs for the year ended June 30, 2001, were nearly \$2.8 million for the 103 civilian canteen state employees. The Canteen Fund was established under Section 217.195, RSMo 2000, which includes the requirement that "The acquisition costs of goods and ***other expenses*** [*emphasis added*] shall be paid from the account." Based on this statutory language, it appears the operational costs related to the civilian employees should be paid from the earnings from canteen sales.

Departmental officials indicate that imposing civilian salary costs on the Canteen Fund would result in significant opposition by the offenders because the prices of canteen goods would have to increase substantially and expenditures for the recreational, religious, and education programs would have to be curtailed. While we recognize inmates typically have limited income and limited financial support, our analysis of the prices of products currently held for sale by the canteens suggests that current prices may be artificially low. For example, inmates purchase soda for 22 cents per can and cigarettes for \$1.30 per pack.

For the Canteen Fund to repay the state's General Revenue Fund for the cost of the civilian employees and not reduce expenditures for the inmate activities, an average retail price increase of about 10 percent would be necessary. The following table indicates the impact the price increase would have on six popular items sold by the canteen:

Table 1.1: Impact of 10 Percent Price Increase

Canteen Item	Current Retail	Adjusted Retail
Carbonated Beverages	0.22	0.25
Cigarettes	1.30	1.43
Pouch Tobacco	0.66	0.72
Potato Chips	0.80	0.88
TV B&W ¹	106.25	116.88
TV Color ¹	207.20	227.92

Source: DOC

¹The televisions have see through cases allowing for easy detection of contraband.

The DOC should require the Inmate Canteen Fund to reimburse the state's General Revenue Fund for the costs of civilian canteen employees and adjust the prices of canteen goods accordingly.

- B. The Inmate Finance Office operates both the Inmate Account Fund and the Inmate Canteen Fund but does not perform regular bank reconciliations for either fund, as required by good business practice and DOC policy. For example, under policy D3-5, the department must develop procedures for handling monies received and dispersed by inmates, and under policy D3-9.1 for the Canteen Fund, the Inmate Finance Office is to use acceptable accounting procedures and prepare monthly and yearly financial statements. Acceptable accounting procedures would require regular reconciliation of all bank accounts.

The last Inmate Account bank reconciliation was performed in April 2001 for the month of October 1999, with the assistance of the department's internal auditors. The last bank reconciliation of the Inmate Canteen Fund was for April 2001, until our repeated inquiries prompted another that was performed for January 2002. That reconciliation disclosed over 800 outstanding checks, including 38 (totaling over \$34,000) that had been outstanding for over 6 months. The investigation of these checks undertaken at our suggestion revealed that all were related to payments that should have been voided. The checks had either never actually been issued or had been returned by the vendor. Such problems could have been discovered and resolved in a more timely manner if monthly bank reconciliations had been performed.

As of May 2002, the Inmate Finance Office indicated they were beginning a comprehensive bank reconciliation process to reconcile the Inmate Account Fund bank account from November 1999, and also indicated they would perform monthly bank reconciliations for the Inmate Canteen Fund.

The Inmate Finance Office should perform monthly bank reconciliations and take timely action to resolve long-term outstanding checks or other problems discovered.

- C. The Inmate Finance Office is holding over \$19,000 in the Inmate Canteen Fund related to the closure of a discontinued Coupon Fund. In the past the DOC sold \$5 coupon books to offenders so they could purchase items on weekends and holidays when the regular canteen operations were closed. When the coupon books were purchased, the offenders' accounts were charged and the monies placed in the Coupon Fund. As the coupons were used, the Coupon Fund reimbursed the Canteen Fund for the value of the coupons redeemed.

When the DOC closed the Coupon Fund, the offenders were given a limited time to redeem the outstanding coupons. However, many coupons had been lost, discarded by inmates leaving the institutions, or otherwise destroyed and never redeemed. The department is unable to identify the inmates who never spent their old coupons. These monies appear subject to the state's lost and unclaimed property laws under Chapter 447, RSMo 2000.

This condition was also noted in our prior report. In response to that report, the DOC indicated that the \$19,000 would be turned over to the State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property Section by September 2000; however that action was never taken. The DOC should dispose of the \$19,000 arising from the discontinuance of the Coupon Fund in compliance with applicable statutory provisions.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC:

- A. Require the Inmate Canteen Fund to reimburse the state's General Revenue Fund for the costs of civilian employees and adjust the prices of canteen goods accordingly.
- B. Ensure monthly bank reconciliations are performed for the Inmate Account and Inmate Canteen funds.
- C. Dispose of the \$19,000 arising from the discontinuance of the Coupon Fund in compliance with applicable statutory provisions.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

- A. *The Department disagrees with this recommendation. When the inmate canteens were established in the institutions, the Missouri Department of Corrections (MDOC) transferred performance of a large portion of its responsibility to provide inmates with the basic necessities of life to the inmate canteen. The inmate canteens also provide writing supplies and stamps for inmates to draft and mail legal correspondence to provide inmates with access to the courts. These are constitutional obligations of the MDOC.*

Inmates may purchase canteen products with money provided to them as a stipend from the MDOC. The stipend was established to meet the MDOC's responsibility to provide for inmates. The stipend is intended to secure basic necessities and provide for access to the courts. By offering products for sale and providing inmates a stipend, the MDOC transforms its obligation to provide for inmates into a rehabilitative exercise in responsibility and choice that helps inmates to prepare to return to civilian life. Any increased cost to basic necessities or legal materials purchased in the canteen would undermine the purchasing power of the offender stipend. Any erosion of the offender stipend's purchasing power at the Canteen would undermine the MDOC's position that it meets its obligation to provide offenders with the basic necessities of life and with reasonable access to the courts by providing inmates with a stipend.

Because canteen operations discharge major MDOC legal responsibilities to the inmate population in addition to providing luxury or discretionary items for inmate purchase, it is appropriate that the MDOC share in the cost of operating the canteen. The MDOC chooses to do this by providing personnel to manage the canteens and supervise the inmate worker force.

- B. *The Department concurs with this recommendation. Steps have been taken to ensure that monthly bank reconciliations are completed in a timely manner.*
- C. *The Department disagrees with this recommendation. With respect to the approximately \$19,000 held by the MDOC as revenue from the sale of canteen coupons, we do not believe Chapter 447, RSMo 2000 applies to the MDOC. The MDOC instead feels that uncollected inmate funds are inmate personal property and are subject to disposal pursuant to the policies of the MDOC under section 217.197, RSMo 2000.*

AUDITOR'S COMMENT

- A. The department's response fails to resolve the Section 217.195, RSMo 2000 requirement that costs of goods and other expenses are to be paid by the canteen fund.
- C. Section 217.197, RSMo 2000, allows the department to set policy for the amount and type of personal property each offender may possess and also specifically allows unauthorized property to be impounded and disposed of. However, the \$19,000 consists of offender funds the department authorized under Section 217.197, RSMo 2000, but is now unable to identify to a particular offender.

Chapter 447, RSMo deals with personal property belonging to persons known or unknown and deposits held by persons, businesses, and any agency of federal or state government. Departmental policy established under Section 217.197 does not appear to have the power or authority to override statutory law established in Chapter 447.

3.	Escape Balances
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The Department of Corrections has confiscated and is holding over \$1 million from over 5,000 offenders who escaped or absconded from supervision since August 1993, including more than 173 offenders who each had over \$1,000 seized. The highest amount seized from any one offender was \$4,555. The DOC refers to these monies as the "escape balance."

Under DOC policy D3-6.2, any offender who escapes or absconds from supervision or fails to return after having been permitted to leave is to be declared an escapee. When an offender is officially declared an escapee or absconder, all personal property, including money, in the possession of the department is by policy considered abandoned and is consequently forfeited to the department. Section 217.197, RSMo 2000, authorizes the department to set policy controlling the amount and type of personal property an offender may possess, and specifies unauthorized personal property found in the possession of an offender may be impounded and disposed of. However, the statute does not authorize the seizure and forfeiture of the monies held for offenders who escape.

- A. There does not appear to be a statutory basis under which the DOC is authorized to seize and hold for future use offender funds when an escape is declared.

Section 217.390, RSMo 2000, defines escape and the penalty for escape is set forth in Section 575.210, RSMo 2000. That section specifies the penalty for escape from the department is a Class B felony, and Chapter 557 specifies that penalties for escape are to be *imposed by a court* and may include forfeiture of property.

Existing court decisions have established that personal offender property, such as clothing or a television, belonging to an escapee is considered abandoned property subject to seizure and disposal by the department. However, those rulings have not addressed monies held by the department in the name of the offender.

The confiscated escape monies are currently placed in the Inmate Canteen Fund and the appropriate future use for the benefit of inmates is to be determined by the central canteen committee. The DOC has not yet expended the seized monies, but has appropriately deducted amounts offenders owed at the time of escape for canteen purchases and court judgments for destruction of state property. On offender appeal, some seized monies have been returned when authorized by the Director. The department takes several steps to ensure offenders receive proper notice of its escape seizure policy.

Based on the absence of statutory authority for the department to seize and spend confiscated escape balance monies, it appears the over \$1 million currently held should be used for certain other offender obligations such as court ordered obligations, child support, and costs of incarceration. Any remaining escape balances should be considered abandoned property that would fall under the lost and unclaimed property rules set out in Chapter 447, RSMo 2000, and should be turned over to the State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property Section in compliance with the statutory requirements.

- B. To facilitate our analysis of court ordered obligations owed by escaped offenders, we requested the DOC prepare a report of the court ordered obligations as recorded in the DOC offender management system for about 2,300 escaped offenders having over \$100 seized. That report showed 440 offenders with unpaid court ordered obligations for victims' restitution, crime victims' compensation fees, court costs, and fines as of May 2002. We did not attempt to confirm the accuracy of the system balances reported.

If the related individual offender escape balance monies had been applied to the court ordered obligations at that time, in the order of priority listed here, the following amounts would have been paid:

**Table 3.1: Court Ordered Obligations for Offenders with
Escape Balances**

Type of Obligation	Collectible Amount
Victim's Restitution	\$19,902
Crime Victim's Compensation Fees	20,731
Court Costs	29,008
Fines	2,690
Total	\$72,331

Source: Department of Corrections

It is important to note the nature of court ordered obligations vary because of the different situation of each offender, the character of the specific obligation imposed by the sentencing court, and the applicable legal rules. As a result, the actual obligation amounts that would be collected would vary from the above projections.

For additional analysis of possible alternative use of seized escape balance funds, we also arranged for a computerized match of those offender escape balances against Division of Child Support Enforcement records of persons owing current and past due child support. Match results showed those same offenders owed over \$240,000 in child support debt that should be paid from the seized escape balance monies.

The DOC should deduct payments for court ordered obligations and child support from the seized offender escape balances and distribute those payments to the appropriate courts and the Division of Child Support Enforcement.

- C. Under the Missouri Incarceration Reimbursement Act, Sections 217.825 to 217.841, RSMo 2000, the state is authorized to collect the costs of incarceration from offenders. The most significant source of seized escape monies is money earned by the offenders from prison jobs. Section 217.825 specifically exempts up to \$2,500 in prison job earnings, from the normal reimbursement collection process.

While the \$2,500 exemption may be applicable and appropriate under normal offender circumstances, it appears the use of the seized escape balance monies to reimburse the costs of incarceration would be more appropriate and beneficial than these monies going to the Inmate Canteen Fund for the use and benefit of prison inmates.

The DOC should seek authority from the General Assembly to use seized offender escape balances to reimburse the state's costs of incarceration.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC:

- A&B. Deduct court ordered obligations and child support payments from seized offender escape balances and distribute those payments to the appropriate courts and the Division of Child Support Enforcement. Any remaining offender escape balance funds should be considered abandoned property under Chapter 447, RSMo 2000, and should be turned over to the State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property Section in compliance with statutory requirements.
- C. Seek authority from the General Assembly to use seized offender escape balances to reimburse the state's costs of incarceration.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

A&B. The Department disagrees with this recommendation. With respect to escapee balances held by the MDOC, we again assert that Chapter 447 RSMo does not apply to the MDOC. Inmate money is inmate personal property (see Black's Law Dictionary) and the existing case law with respect to escapee's property is perfectly applicable to money held for inmates by the MDOC. See, Herron v. Whiteside, 782 S.W.2d 414 and Charron v. Thompson, 939 S.W.2d 885. Inmate personal property is governed by MDOC policy pursuant to section 217.197 RSMo.

Effective October 1, 2002, the Community Release Centers in St. Louis and Kansas City MO will no longer require offenders assigned to these facilities to use the Department of Correction's Inmate Banking System as their sole means to handle their personal funds. With this change, the Community Release Centers will no longer have control of any offender funds and will no longer be able to seize or impound personal funds in the event the offender absconds supervision.

- C. The Department reaffirms its response regarding the disposition of escape balances and therefore believes this recommendation is unwarranted.*

AUDITOR'S COMMENT

As previously noted departmental policy established under Section 217.197, RSMo 2000, does not appear to have the power or authority to override statutory law established in Chapter 447, RSMo. In addition, it does not appear reasonable that the department would choose to use escaped balance funds to satisfy some offenders obligations, such as canteen purchases and judgements for destruction of state property, while choosing to ignore other legal obligations of the offenders.

4.**Offender Grievances**

Many offender grievances are not resolved by the Department of Corrections within 180 days as required. Offender grievance procedures provide offenders with the opportunity to present complaints about various issues.

To comply with federal and state laws, the DOC adopted an offender grievance procedure under DOC policy D5-3.2. That policy is based upon the requirements of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 42 USC Section 1997e, Federal Code of Regulations 28 CFR 40.7, and Sections 217.370 and 506.384, RSMo 2000. Those laws require offenders to exhaust certain administrative grievance processes before bringing court action. If the grievance process is not fully resolved within 180 days and/or the 1st grievance appeal step has been completed, the offender may proceed with the court action. Based on DOC and Attorney General reports, the average number of active inmate lawsuits each year from 1989 through 1995 was over 1,600 cases. After passage of the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act in 1997, the average number of active lawsuits each year from 1997 to 2001 dropped to about 335.

The grievance process includes five separate stages starting with an informal resolution request (IRR). The following table indicated the various stages, required DOC response times, and the respondent.

Table 4.1: Inmate Grievance Process

Step	Response Time	Respondent
Informal Resolution Request	30 days	Classification staff/unit manager
Grievance	30 days	Superintendent
1 st Grievance Appeal	30 days	Division Director
2 nd Grievance Appeal CAC	90 days	Citizens Advisory Committee
2 nd Grievance Appeal	180 days	Department Director
Maximum Total Response	180 days	

Source: DOC Policy D5-3.2

After the first grievance appeal step, the offender may pursue the issue in court. Or, the offender may file a second appeal. That appeal is reviewed by a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC). The final appeal step is review by the department director. If a particular grievance step exceeds the specified time limit, the offender may file the grievance at the next level without waiting for a response and, if the time exceeds 180 days from the initial grievance date, the offender may pursue the complaint in court.

In January 2001, a computerized tracking system for offender grievances was implemented. At our request, the DOC provided a system report of pending grievances as of May 6, 2002. Of the 995 grievances from all levels shown in the report, 539 (54 percent) exceeded the 180 day time limit. A total of 11,167 grievances, 6,289 appeals, and 2,862 second grievance appeals were filed during calendar year 2001.

The department was unable to provide a summary report of the number of resolved grievances in which one or more time requirements were not met, but development of such a report is currently in process. Under current procedures grievance monitoring is performed quarterly by the DOC offender grievance coordinator who identifies pending grievances and notifies institutional grievance officers so action may be taken. Monthly reports of grievances at various levels filed during the month are also produced and mailed to the institutions. The DOC indicated they are usually complying with the time requirements for the IRR's and grievances which are handled at the institutional level but are not doing as well at the 1st appeal and 2nd appeal levels that are handled by the central office.

To test compliance with the response time requirements at the various stages noted in Table 4.1 above and to assess the accuracy of the tracking system, we selected 20 grievances for review. Each of the 20 were tested against policy time limits for each applicable grievance stage as well as the total 180 day limitation. Based on this analysis, most were handled within the time limits for the first two stages and all but 2 exceeded the appeal stage time limits. All 20 grievances reviewed exceeded the 180 day maximum time limit, and the tracking system appears to accurately reflect the paper records.

It appears the primary contributing factor causing the offender grievance process to exceed the 180 day time requirement was the failure by DOC central office management to follow its own internal grievance policy and meet the established time requirements at the advanced stages of the grievance process. The analysis also revealed the DOC legal unit did not always notify offenders promptly when the CAC denied the grievance. Notice of the CAC denial had been delayed as much as 311 days.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC ensure offender grievances are handled in accordance with policy requirements.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

The Department disagrees with this recommendation. There is no 180-day response time requirement applicable to the MDOC Inmate Grievance Process in state or federal law. The 180 day response time requirement for federal certification of a state's inmate grievance process set forth at 28 CFR 40.7 is not mandatory to the MDOC because the federal government no longer offers grievance process certification. The MDOC Inmate Grievance policy has been modified several times since initial federal certification was granted and the Justice Department has not provided review and recertification. MDOC's inmate grievance policy does not have response time requirements but has a suggested timely response framework for staff that is not mandatory.

Table 4.1 on page 17 is inaccurate and incomplete. It shows the MDOC response times suggested in MDOC policy but does not account for the time offenders are allowed to review each MDOC response and initiate each stage of the grievance process. For example, offenders have five days from the time they receive a response to their IRR before they are required to file a grievance. The auditor has not taken into account offender response times when calculating whether the MDOC grievance process is timely administered.

It is incorrect and misleading to state that “if the time exceeds 180 days from the initial grievance date, the offender may pursue the complaint in court.” An offender can pursue a complaint in court at any time after he/she exhausts the 1st Grievance Appeal whether or not the offender files a 2nd Grievance Appeal.

There is no separate appeal to the CAC. There is no requirement that the MDOC legal unit notify offenders when the CAC responds to a grievance. The CAC neither grants nor denies grievances. The CAC reviews offender grievances and advises the Director regarding 2nd Grievance Appeal responses.

The department believes that the offender grievance process must be timely and responsive. The department is currently working with the CAC to further refine this process and be able to respond within 180 days even though there is no legal requirement to do so.

AUDITOR'S COMMENT

The grievance system was originally designed to reduce the number of offender lawsuits. A lack of a continuing federal certification process does not invalidate the intent of the federal or state regulation and does not eliminate the necessity to ensure the process continues to achieve that goal. Considering the department's records show 26 percent (261 of 995) of pending grievances exceeded 240 days at the time of our review, the system seems to be at significant risk.

Clearly many grievances are not finalized within policy time frames and the final paragraph of the department's response reaffirms that fact.

5. Federal Funds

The DOC has not fully utilized all available federal assistance and, as a partial result, appears to have lost future federal grants for the substance abuse treatment programs. The DOC expended about \$7.7 million from federal grants in fiscal year 2001. We noted the following areas of concern during our review of the usage of available federal grants:

- A.1. In fiscal year 2001, the DOC had paid \$125,000 in salary and benefits costs of the academic education program from the state's General Revenue Fund that should have been paid from the department's federal fund appropriation. The DOC discovered this error in October 2001 and requested our advice on how to remedy the problem. This error was corrected in December 2001 when the Office of Administration agreed to make correcting transfers between federal funds and General Revenue funds.
2. We also noted the DOC failed to charge salary and benefits costs related to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant for the Co-Occurring Disorders program at the Farmington Correctional Center. After we brought this to their attention, the DOC applied for over \$92,000 in additional funding through the Department of Public Safety, the grant program

administrator. Similar errors had occurred in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, however, the DOC decided not to seek reimbursement for those earlier years.

The preceding problems were caused, in part, by incorrect labor cost codes entered by the DOC into the state's centralized accounting system for personnel assigned to those two programs. The DOC has indicated they have now reviewed and corrected the labor distribution codes in the system to prevent similar future errors.

- B. The DOC has failed to fully utilize available federal funds for the RSAT grant. From 1995 through 2001, the federal funds available to the state under this grant have totaled \$4.6 million. Through fiscal year 2001, the DOC has only applied for \$3.7 million and utilized only \$2.3 million. When the RSAT program was first established in 1995, only the substance abuse program at the Ozark Correctional Center was included since that institution's program was able to fully utilize the available funding.

A similar substance abuse treatment program was established at the Maryville Treatment Center in 1996, and one for women was started at the Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center in 1998. However, neither of these programs was added to the RSAT grant application so the additional \$2.3 million in available, unused federal funds could be obtained.

By failing to take full advantage of available federal funding as the treatment programs increased, it appears the DOC has also lost the opportunity to use them in the future because of federal restrictions prohibiting the supplanting of state funds with federal grants on existing state programs.

Improved long range planning and increased coordination between DOC program and financial personnel appear necessary. In the future, DOC should maximize the use of available federal funds.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC ensure qualifying expenditures are properly charged to federal grants and work with the Department of Public Safety to resolve the pending claim for \$92,000. In the future, the DOC should improve their long range planning and coordination between the program and financial personnel to ensure maximization of available federal funding.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

The Department agrees that it should pursue RSAT reimbursement from the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for personal services funds erroneously expended. We will persist in our efforts to have DPS reimburse the Department from RSAT funds for these erroneously paid personal service dollars. The Department will continue its planning process that incorporates the use of federal funds whenever possible and when it is consistent with the current and predicted inmate growth equations.

Unreimbursed state fringe benefit costs could reach as much as \$4.8 million by 2006 because the DOC has again failed to ensure the medical services contractor appropriately reimburses the state for fringe benefits costs incurred for state employees. These costs are incurred for state employees who were allowed to retain state employee status when their state jobs were taken over by the private contractor.

The DOC has had a contract with a medical services provider since 1992. The initial development of the request for proposals for a new five year contract began in 2000. A new contract which expanded medical services to include mental health and sex offender treatment programs took effect October 1, 2001. For fiscal year 2003, the contracted medical and mental health services costs are expected to total about \$75 million and may approach \$100 million by 2006.

Both the old and new contracts required that existing DOC state employees who would otherwise be displaced could retain state employment status rather than become contractor employees if they wished. This is done to allow the state employees to avoid losing built up long term benefits such as retirement. The medical contractor is required to reimburse the state for the salary costs of those employees who did retain state employment status.

The employees who continue to retain state employment under the original contract has now declined to only six. However, there are an additional 72 mental health employees who retained state employment under the new contract. The total monthly salary costs of the 78 employees from January through March 2002 was about \$231,000, and the state incurred an estimated \$80,850 in *monthly* fringe benefits costs that were not reimbursed by the contractor. The annual cost of unreimbursed fringe benefits is estimated to total over \$970,000, and over \$3 million for the five year contract life. Unreimbursed fringe costs could reach as much as \$4.8 million, depending on the number and length of time contractor employees maintain their state employment status.

In a prior report *Special Review of the Department of Corrections Medical Services Contract*, report No. 96-45 issued in 1996, we noted the failure of the DOC to ensure the medical contractor appropriately reimbursed the fringe benefits costs of continuing state employees. In our current audit we reviewed the bidding and negotiation process for the new contract and noted the updated request for proposal (RFP) issued May 23, 2001, specifically included language in four sections of the RFP that fringe benefits at 35 percent of salaries would be applicable to the proposed salary reimbursement.

The state did not award the contract following receipt of the original bids on May 30, 2001 and continued negotiations. On July 18, 2001, the RFP was amended to require the state be reimbursed actual salary cost for those state agency employees electing to retain employment with the state. However, neither the amended RFP or the resulting contract required fringe benefit cost reimbursements.

An unexplained inconsistency is present in the contract. When an employee who has retained state employment is absent and the contractor does not fill those lost hours as required under the staffing plan, the contractor is penalized at 135% of the employee's salary (equal to salary plus fringe). However, when that employee is working, the state is reimbursed only for salary costs but not for fringe benefits.

We found no evidence that any of the bids submitted were reduced as a result of the elimination of the fringe benefit reimbursement requirements. The original bid by the winning contractor was \$6.64 per day per inmate. Several factors resulted in additional contract changes and subsequent resubmission of bids, and the final contract bid was awarded at a cost of \$7.11 per day.

While we understand the process of bidding and evaluating a major medical services contract is highly complex, it is of particular concern that fringe benefit reimbursement requirements were somehow removed from the RFP requirements without explanation while at the same time bid costs were increased.

When establishing any future privatization contracts, the DOC should ensure final arrangements include fringe benefits costs reimbursements for any employees continuing in state employee status. Similarly, complete documentation and explanations should be maintained when significant contract provisions are modified or eliminated.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC ensure any future privatization contracts appropriately provide for the reimbursement of fringe benefits costs for state employees who are continuing their state employment status. In addition complete documentation and explanation should be maintained for all significant contract provisions modified or eliminated.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

The Department disagrees with the finding of an "unexplained inconsistency" with regard to the salary benefit and the recommendation that future medical contractors should be required to reimburse fringe benefits for retained State employees.

Fringe benefits will be paid by the State either directly as has been done or through additional costs added by the contractor to the per diem bid. It is the Department's position that the current practice is the most accurate method for paying fringe, rather than relying on additional contract costs determined by the contractor.

AUDITOR'S COMMENT

If the department has valid, substantiated reasons for not including the fringe benefit reimbursement in future contracts, the RFP and negotiation processes should be properly established in advance. Conversely, if the decision is made to include the fringe benefits in the bid process every effort should be made to prevent the confusions and changes that were evident in the above mentioned contract award process.

**Substance Abuse Probation -
Required Educational Assessment and Community Treatment Program**

The Required Educational Assessment and Community Treatment Program (REACT) was established in 1998 under Section 559.633, RSMo 2000. The REACT is a two step program under which offenders are assessed by a substance abuse professional and based upon the result of that assessment must either undergo a substance abuse education program or enter a community based treatment program. The community based treatment recommended may be either outpatient or inpatient services depending upon the results of the initial assessment. The goal is to identify through the initial assessment process the level of education or treatment offenders need to help avoid future substance abuse while minimizing treatment costs.

According to Section 559.633, *all* offenders who have plead guilty or been found guilty of a felony drug offense pursuant to Chapter 195, RSMo, and sentenced to probation are to be ordered by the courts to participate in a required educational assessment and community treatment program as a condition of probation. In addition, those offenders must begin the REACT program within 60 days of being sentenced.

Offenders are required to pay \$125 for the initial REACT assessment, and the vendor is to remit \$58.80 of the fee to the DOC for deposit in the Correctional Substance Abuse Earnings Fund. An additional fee of \$100 is due from offenders if required to attend the educational program.

Outpatient group therapy costs start at about \$15 per offender per session while a month of inpatient treatment may be well over \$3,000. Many offenders must continue to participate in substance abuse treatment throughout their term of probation. The fees for substance abuse treatment are to be paid by the offender unless their income level qualifies them for partial or full assistance with these costs from the Department of Mental Health (DMH). All REACT vendors must be certified by the DMH.

To evaluate the DOC's handling of the program and compliance with the program rules, we requested the DOC provide a report showing all offenders that had committed felony drug offenses and been sentenced to probation. This report was obtained from the department's offender tracking system. According to this report, for the period August 1, 1998 through June 30, 2001, 6,535 offenders should have been ordered into the REACT program.

Similar reports of actual offender participation in the program were obtained from the DMH which indicated over 7,500 offenders should, under the law, have been ordered into the REACT program. By comparing the two reports, it appears about 1,000 offenders were left off the DOC report. Further analysis of DOC and DMH records confirms only about 3,000 offenders actually participated in a REACT program. However, the DOC report incorrectly indicated only 823 offenders participated in the program.

Section 559.633, RSMo 2000, specifically requires offenders to be assigned to the REACT program and does not authorize other alternative programs. However, courts frequently order participation in alternate substance abuse programs, such as drug courts and community based substance abuse treatment by vendors not certified to perform REACT services. Alternative program vendors do not forward to the DOC a portion of the fees for deposit into the DOC Substance Abuse Earnings Fund.

We selected 60 offenders from the DOC tracking system report for further analysis. Our selection included only those with probation imposed between January 1, 2001, and June 30, 2001, who were shown as never participating in a REACT program. The results are shown in the following table.

Table 7.1: REACT Participation

REACT Assessment	Number of offenders
Assessed by REACT	9
Not Assessed	10
Participated in Alternate Program	31
Excusable Lack of Assessment	8
Not Required /Prior Treatment	2
Total Reviewed	60

Source: DOC Offender Management System and Offender Case Files

Our analysis found that 27 offenders were ordered to participate in the REACT program and only 9 actually participated. There were 8 offenders who should have been assessed by a REACT provider but were revoked from probation, incarcerated for new crimes, or absconded from supervision. In these instances, the P&P was relieved of supervision by court order within a few months of the original sentencing date so we accepted them as excusable lack of assessment, because the probation officers would not have necessarily had time to ensure offender participation.

Our analysis of the REACT program disclosed several areas of concern.

- A. Courts handling the drug offender trials frequently do not order REACT participation, in spite of the statutory requirement to do so. Of the 58 cases reviewed requiring court ordered REACT, the courts specifically ordered participation in only 27 cases (46 percent). Although not allowed by the law, the courts ordered participation in alternate substance abuse programs in 21 of the 58 cases. In 10 cases the court did not order the offender to participate in any substance abuse treatment.

DOC officials suggested the costs to the offender related to REACT was one of the reasons courts are sometimes hesitant to order REACT participation. Because of the importance of substance abuse offenders receiving appropriate substance abuse assessment and treatment, the DOC should work with the courts to ensure

treatment is ordered in all applicable cases and to increase the numbers of offenders who are ordered to participate in the REACT program.

- B. Probation officers failed to record the court ordered REACT participation in the department's offender program tracking system in 23 of 27 (85 percent) cases reviewed, even though recording is mandatory under P&P policy P3-6.2. In the 4 cases where the requirement was recorded, none of the four offenders actually participated in the REACT assessment.

Besides violating policy, the failure to enter REACT participation requirements into program tracking results in increased risk officers will not appropriately compel offenders to comply with the requirement. It also results in an inability of the DOC to track or study the long-term effectiveness of the REACT program's assessment, education, and treatment phases upon offender recidivism or to identify vendors or programs that are particularly effective or ineffective.

An additional concern is that DOC reports of REACT participation cannot be used to ensure vendors have appropriately submitted the state's portion of the REACT assessment fee.

The P&P should ensure probation officers comply with policy and enter REACT participation requirements as well as offender completion of the education or treatment phases into the program tracking system.

- C. Probation officers did not enter court ordered alternative program participation requirements in the offender tracking system in 13 of 21 (62 percent) cases reviewed. It was recorded in 8 instances, and is considered optional at the discretion of the officer.

The failure to require entry of alternative substance abuse treatment program requirements into program tracking increases the risk officers will fail to appropriately compel offender compliance and prevents the DOC from performing any long term analysis of recidivism and vendor effectiveness of those programs.

The P&P should change policy to ensure offender participation requirements in alternative substance abuse programs are recorded in the offender tracking system.

- D. When an offender is court ordered to participate in REACT and fails to do so, under P&P policy the probation officer must give the offender a directive to complete the REACT assessment. If the offender still does not complete the REACT assessment, the probation officer is to cite the offender for a violation of the court ordered requirement.

For the cases reviewed in our test, 27 offenders were ordered by a court to participate in REACT but only 9 participated, leaving 18 in violation. However, only 11 were given probation violations for failure to attend.

For the REACT program to reach its maximum effectiveness, the DOC and P&P needs to ensure policies related to issuance of probation violations for failure to complete REACT programs are appropriately followed.

- E. The DOC has not developed management tracking reports showing offenders that should be ordered into REACT, offenders ordered into REACT, offenders failing to participate when ordered, and offenders who have failed to participate that were not given probation violations.

By using such reports, the DOC should be able to increase compliance with policy. The reports should also assist the department in working with the various courts to increase compliance by offenders ordered into the REACT program.

The DOC should develop management tracking reports showing REACT participation, failure to participate, and related probation violations, as well as REACT eligible offenders who were not ordered by the courts to participate.

- F. To determine if the DOC appropriately received the \$58.50 state's share of the assessment fee from the assessment vendors, we tested 50 additional offender cases the DMH reports showed as having participated in the REACT assessment. The state's share of the fee is required by Section 559.633, RSMo 2000.

The DOC had not received the fee in 5 of 50 (10 percent) cases, resulting in a total of \$294 the DOC had failed to collect. If 10 percent of all fees went uncollected, the total uncollected monies could be as much as \$17,000 since 1998.

After identifying the three vendors who had failed to submit the 5 payments as required, the DOC contacted them to request payment. However, the DOC has not established any formal procedures to ensure appropriate REACT assessment fees are received. The DOC could easily compare participant listings received from the DMH to identify failure to remit fees. Without such a comparison, the DOC has little assurance that all vendors are submitting the appropriate fees to the state.

The DOC should develop formal procedures to ensure REACT vendors appropriately remit the fees as required.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC:

- A. Work with the courts to ensure substance abuse treatment is ordered in all applicable cases and to increase the numbers of offenders who are ordered to participate in the REACT program.

- B. Along with the P&P, ensure probation officers comply with policy by entering REACT participation requirements and completion of the education or treatment phases into the offender management program tracking system.
- C. Along with the P&P, change policy to ensure offender participation requirements in alternative substance abuse programs is recorded in the offender tracking system.
- D. Along with the P&P, ensure policies related to the issuance of probation violations for failure to complete REACT programs are appropriately followed.
- E. Develop management tracking reports showing REACT participation, failure to participate, and related probation violations; as well as REACT eligible offenders who were not ordered by the courts to participate.
- F. Develop formal procedures to ensure REACT vendors appropriately submit the state share of assessment fees as required.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

- A. *We will continue to work with the courts to ensure substance abuse treatment is ordered in all applicable cases. We recommend that the DOC collaborate with the Department of Mental Health and the Office of State Courts Administrator to develop model legislation to replace the current REACT statute. The model legislation should provide for a mandatory substance abuse screening assessment of all offenders with alcohol and drug related offenses prior to or at the time of sentencing and a provision that such offenders contribute to the costs of such services.*

The DOC and Probation and Parole do work closely with the courts to ensure treatment is ordered and delivered in all applicable cases. This activity is a primary concern for Probation and Parole and is supported by both agency policy and practice with the courts. An initial meeting with the Office of State Courts Administrator and Mental Health was held in late September 2002 to discuss the REACT program. Additional meetings have been scheduled to continue the collaboration among these agencies in developing model legislation and enhancement of the REACT program.

Probation and Parole faced serious and significant barriers to increase the numbers of offenders ordered to participate in the REACT program. It is for these very same reasons that strict adherence to citing offenders for violating REACT conditions is evident. The findings of the audit do not reflect these serious and significant barriers to effective implementation of the REACT program, which have been identified and documented over the past four years.

The key systemic barriers to implementing the REACT program facing both the courts and Probation and Parole have been:

1. ***The REACT program does not currently provide for how indigent offenders or those in need of an immediate assessment and treatment to ensure public safety can be served.***

Several solutions to this need have been proposed, including deferred payments, standard means testing and widening the number of REACT providers to some treatment programs.

The courts and probation and parole officers have historic relationships with community based treatment providers and in most areas are familiar with what actions need to be taken to address such individuals. REACT requires costs to be paid up front with no formal provisions for those who lack the money. If the offender doesn't have the money, the services are not provided. REACT is provided separately from the treatment process and establishes an additional layer of services, which can delay actual treatment start-up. This is not an issue for many offenders as their level of treatment needs are moderate and the delay does not significantly contribute to a public safety risk. However, there are many offenders where this delay does indeed create an unnecessary delay in treatment services, increasing public risk.

2. ***Allowances for offenders to be referred to REACT prior to sentencing and those offenders placed in drug courts are needed in the statute.***

The courts and probation and parole understand that in a pre-trial setting it is good practice for both public safety and offender management to engage the offender in the treatment process, as needed, prior to sentencing. Judges and probation officers can see no sense in ordering an offender to REACT when the person has already been assessed and is in a treatment program at the time of sentencing. In what has been described as a genuinely grass roots movement, drug courts have developed at the local level and expanded across the state over the past 10 years. REACT makes no allowances for such offenders. Many of the offenders placed in drug courts are REACT eligible offenders. Drug court treatment providers are often not REACT certified providers and yet deliver similar assessments for those ordered to the program by the courts and in many instances these offenders do contribute to the costs of the services. There is no reason for the courts to also order REACT in such situations.

3. ***REACT is limited to offenders sentenced under RSMo 195, drug offenses. It has been proposed that REACT be expanded to include all offenders being considered for or having been ordered to a probation term with an alcohol or drug related offense.***

By limiting REACT to drug offenders, there is an unjustified discrepancy and unnecessary difference in practice established for the same type of offenders with the same needs, substance abuse assessment and treatment. Those under REACT, must first go to a REACT provider and pay a fee and then go to treatment and

contribute to those costs, while other offenders must simply go for the assessment and treatment (usually at the same agency) and often many do not pay fees. Again, the courts and probation and parole officers find it very difficult to comply with a program that creates such conditions.

Preliminary discussions have been held with officials of DOC, DMH, and OSCA supporting the idea of developing model legislation that will take into consideration the above stated concerns and offer the state a more effective statute.

- B&D. The department concurs with these recommendations. The results of this audit will be discussed at the October Probation and Parole Administrators Meeting. A management report will be requested showing the status of current REACT program tracking entries. This information will be shared with Regional Administrators and a directive will be given that staff immediately work to bring their offices and caseloads into full compliance with the program tracking and violation requirements established in the REACT procedure, P3-6.2. A follow-up internal audit to measure compliance will be conducted in the first three months of fiscal year 2004.*
- C. The department concurs with this recommendation. A task force has been established to identify the issues related to expanding Program Tracking to include all primary and secondary program placements by field officers. The agency supports the need for this goal. However, it is recognized that this project impacts a number of current operational areas and must be assessed in regards to current workload management issues. To proceed with the project there are a wide range of issues related to changes and additions to the computer programming of the current program tracking system, as well as, issues on selecting the methodology. An initial action plan has been developed to begin the process.*
- E. The department agrees with the recommendation. Reports have been developed and shared with the Probation and Parole Administrator's group.*
- F. The department agrees with the recommendation. A method for tracking payments will be developed. A meeting with the Office of State Courts Administrator and Mental Health was held in early October 2002 to further discuss the REACT program. These discussions included proposed methods to ensure the department receives its proportionate share of assessment fees from vendors.*

8. Fixed Assets Equipment Controls

The DOC did not conduct annual physical inventories of fixed assets in fiscal years 2001 and 2000, as required by 15 CSR 40-2.031 and DOC policy D4-5.2. Inventories of fixed assets of Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) and the Inmate Canteen Fund (ICF) were also not conducted.

At June 30, 2001, fixed assets equipment for the DOC totaled nearly \$93 million, and MVE reported fixed assets totaling \$27.5 million. The ICF fixed asset records are not centralized and therefore the total value of fixed assets owned by the ICF was not available in the Central Office.

The responsibility for the centralized fixed assets records and testing of inventories conducted by institutional business offices for all assets of the Department of Corrections purchased using state General Revenue and Federal Funds is assigned to the Property Control Section.

Responsibility for the fixed asset records and annual inventories of Missouri Vocational Enterprises was shifted to MVE in 2000, and they indicated they completed the process of converting their fixed asset records to the state's centralized accounting system in December 2001. They also expect to complete a physical inventory of fixed assets in the next few months.

Responsibility for the fixed asset records of the Inmate Canteen Fund was shifted to the Inmate Accounts Office in 2000, and has been delegated to the institution business managers and institutional canteen management. We contacted 6 of the 23 institution canteen managers. Five of the six indicated they had not performed a physical inventory of the Canteen Fund fixed assets in the last year.

The DOC should ensure annual physical inventories are conducted as required by state regulation and departmental policy.

WE RECOMMEND the DOC ensure annual physical inventories of fixed assets are conducted as required by state regulation and departmental policy.

AUDITEE'S RESPONSE

The Department concurs with this recommendation. We have completed the Fixed Asset conversion to SAM II that will allow us to conduct physical inventories routinely. We will be persistent in our efforts to ensure annual physical inventories are conducted in a timely manner.

This report is intended for the information of the management of the Department of Corrections and other applicable government officials. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

FOLLOW-UP ON PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOLLOW-UP ON PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, this section reports the auditor's follow-up on action taken by the Department of Corrections (DOC) on findings in the Management Advisory Report (MAR) of our prior audit report issued for the two years ended June 30, 1999. The prior recommendations which have not been implemented, but are considered significant, are repeated in the current MAR. Although the remaining unimplemented recommendations are not repeated, the department should consider implementing those recommendations.

1. Missouri Vocational Enterprises Accounting Controls and Procedures

- A. Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) was holding over \$1.5 million in undeposited receipts as of December 1999. Some of the receipts had been held for more than five months.
- B. Not all factories were placed on an adequate cost accounting system resulting in inadequate charge structures, incomplete job costing and inadequate allocation of direct and indirect labor and manufacturing overhead costs. In addition, for factories not using the cost accounting system no detailed analysis of cost variances was available.

Recommendation:

- A. The MVE transmit all receipts to the DOR on a timely basis.
- B. The MVE and DOC proceed on a timely basis to implement a cost accounting system to better accumulate costs by major products or the enterprise segments. The system should include sufficient controls to provide accurate job cost information from all factories and actual accumulated costs for raw materials, direct labor, and overhead. Further, the system should provide for a detailed analysis of cost variances.

Status:

- A. Not implemented. See MAR finding number 1.
- B. Partially implemented. MVE has added three additional factories to the cost accounting system since 1999. Although not repeated in the current report, our recommendation remains as stated above.

2. Electronic Monitoring Program Receipts

During November 1999, the DOC was holding \$179,500 in undeposited receipts. These receipts consisted of over 3,300 money orders from offenders that had accumulated since July 1, 1999.

Recommendation:

The DOC ensure all receipts are transmitted to the DOR on a timely basis.

Status:

Not implemented. See MAR finding number 1.

3. Inmate Canteen Fund

An old inmate canteen coupon fund was discontinued and coupons totaling over \$19,000 were not cashed or spent by inmates. The DOC was unable to identify which inmates held the discontinued coupons and thus which inmates the remaining \$19,000 in cash belonged to. The monies should be disposed of in accordance with the lost and unclaimed property laws, Chapter 447, RSMo 2000.

Recommendation:

The DOC dispose of the outstanding coupon monies in compliance with applicable statutory provisions.

Status:

Not implemented. See MAR finding number 2.

4. Medical Contract

The DOC had not established procedures or criteria which documented when and under what circumstances a formal notice of deficiency should be issued to the medical contractor for deficient performance or practice.

Recommendation:

The DOC establish procedures or criteria that document when and under what circumstances a formal notice of deficiency should be issued to the medical contractor.

Status:

Implemented. The new medical and mental health services contract, effective October 2001, established procedures and criteria related to identification of deficiencies and notification of deficiencies to the contractor.

5. Inmate Grievances

- A. The department did not respond to the inmates' second appeal within the 90 days allowed by the department procedures manual. Delays of six months and more to

process the second appeal were noted. The inmate grievance form indicated incorrectly that the inmate could not seek relief in Federal Court until the Department Director responded to the second appeal when the inmate could actually seek relief in court following the first appeal.

- B. The department was issuing inmate rule books incorrectly stating the inmate must wait until the second appeal was complete before a lawsuit could be filed when suit could actually begin following the grievance appeal. The department had 2,400 second appeals not yet processed during July 1999 but indicated there were less than 50 still pending in March 2000.

Recommendation:

The DOC:

- A. Ensure it complies with its formal grievance procedures and that inmate grievances are responded to in a timely manner.
- B. Ensure second appeals are handled promptly and provide accurate rules information to the inmates about the grievance procedure.

Status:

- A. Partially implemented. The Offender Grievance Appeal form has been corrected. As of May 2002, the DOC computerized inmate grievance tracking system established on January 1, 2001, showed at least 539 of 996 (54%) grievances that were pending resolution exceeded 180 days. See MAR finding number 4.
- B. Partially implemented. The DOC is in the process of updating the inmate rule book. Related offender grievance forms have been updated. Although not repeated in the current MAR, the DOC should complete the revision of the inmate rule book. The DOC failed to ensure second appeals are handled promptly. See MAR finding number 4.

6. Compensatory Leave Balance

Compensatory leave balances due to overtime were found to be high for some employees and the department was not strictly complying with its policy to avoid build up of additional employee compensatory balances. A special payment of over \$2.6 million was processed in March 1999 to pay down the accumulated compensatory leave balances. However, the accumulated leave liability at June 30, 1999 had again reached approximately \$1.4 million.

Recommendation:

The DOC continue efforts to manage or control compensatory leave balances and prevent excessive accrual of compensatory leave.

Status:

Not implemented. The accrued compensatory leave balances at June 30, 2001 and 2000, were \$4,905,496 and \$4,632,261, respectively. We noted no instances in which an individual employee's compensatory leave balance exceeded the federal maximum accumulation. The Fiscal Year 2002 Supplemental Appropriations bill signed by the Governor on April 30, 2002, included \$2.7 million for payments of compensatory time for DOC employees. Although not repeated in the current report, our recommendation remains as stated above.

7. State Owned Vehicles

- A. Monthly vehicle travel logs were not properly completed for pool vehicles. The purpose of the trip was often not noted and gaps were found in beginning and ending mileage recordings for different trips. Monthly vehicle logs were not maintained for vehicles assigned to individual department employees.
- B. The monthly vehicle operation logs were not always complete or accurate, since maintenance or repair costs are rarely reported and on some logs nothing was recorded.

Recommendation:

The DOC:

- A. Require that complete vehicle travel logs be kept on all assigned and pool vehicles. The department should monitor these logs to determine the reasonableness of mileage incurred, and ensure that use is for authorized purposes.
- B. Ensure comprehensive vehicle operation logs are completed for all state-owned vehicles. Vehicle mileage logs should be monitored for propriety and reasonableness of miles traveled and costs of operation.

Status:

- A. Partially implemented. The department does not require travel logs which record daily trip activity on vehicles assigned to individual employees. Although not repeated in the current report, our recommendation remains as stated above.
- B. Implemented.

8. Disaster Recovery Plan:

The department's Central Office Information Systems Section had not developed a written formal disaster recovery plan for use in the event that a fire or some disaster were to destroy or incapacitate the department's computer system.

Recommendation:

The DOC develop a formal written disaster recovery plan. Once developed, the plan should be periodically tested and reviewed.

Status:

Not implemented. The department indicated additional funding has not been available for this project. Although not repeated in the current report, our recommendation remains as stated above.

HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, AND
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Missouri Division of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole were transferred to the Department of Social Services on July 1, 1974, following passage of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974. Effective September 28, 1981, the Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources was established as a cabinet-level department of state government as a result of legislation approved by the Eighty-First General Assembly and signed by the Governor.

The Governor appointed Gary B. Kempker, Director of the Department of Corrections (DOC) on May 1, 2001. Prior to Mr. Kempker's appointment, Dr. Dora Schriro had served as Director of the department since January 14, 1993.

With the revision made to Chapter 217, which became effective August 28, 1989, the Department of Corrections and Human Resources was renamed to the Department of Corrections. The department has the responsibility of supervising and managing all correctional institutions and probation and parole services. The department is composed of the Office of the Director and four divisions: Adult Institutions, Human Services, Offender Rehabilitative Services, and the Board of Probation and Parole. The department employed approximately 10,500 employees as of January 2002. The functions of the divisions are:

The Office of the Director is responsible for shaping legislation and formulating policy and procedures to guide and implement public safety objectives and goals.

The Office of the Director oversees the management of the four divisions as well as the following specialized areas: Public Information, Constituent Services, Information Systems, Legal Services, Inspector General, Restorative Justice, and Victims Services.

The Division of Human Services provides coordinated services to the department by supervising the following activities: Human Resources, Budget/Planning, Fiscal Management, General Services, Religious/Spiritual Programs, Training/Staff Development, and Employee Health/Safety.

The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) is responsible for the management of the state's numerous correctional centers and the care, custody and control of incarcerated offenders. The division houses incarcerated inmates securely and humanely while providing programs and treatment that effectively manages the offender's risk to re-offend. As of December 31, 2001, the prison population was 28,606 inmates.

The Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services is responsible for the following programs: educational, workforce readiness and substance abuse treatment. They also oversee the inmate medical and mental health services programs and the Missouri Sexual Offender Treatment Program provided by the contracted treatment provider. This division is also responsible for the supervision and operation of the Missouri Vocational Enterprises.

The Division of Probation and Parole assesses and supervises criminal offenders assigned to the division by the Circuit Courts of Missouri and under the terms of the Interstate Compact. Affiliated with the Division of Probation and Parole is the State Probation and Parole Board. The Parole Board determines the eligibility and conditions for the release of inmates confined in the Division of Adult Institutions and oversees the supervision of probationers as directed by the courts. As of January 2002, there were approximately 1,800 staff serving in the Division of Probation and Parole. The Probation and Parole Board is comprised of seven full-time members appointed by the Governor, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Board members also investigate and report to the Governor on all applications for pardons, commutations of sentence, reprieves or restorations of citizenship. At June 2001, nearly 63,000 offenders were under supervision of the division.

DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS

The twenty-one correctional institutions located throughout the state are:

The Algoa Correctional Center (ACC) is a medium security institution constructed in 1932. The institution is located eight miles east of Jefferson City in Cole County on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River.

The Boonville Correctional Center (BCC) in Cooper County was opened in July 1983 through a transfer from the Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services. The facility is a medium security institution for the first time offenders between the ages of 17 and 25.

The Central Missouri Correctional Center (CMCC) is a minimum to medium security institution. Originally constructed in 1938 as a satellite to the Missouri State Penitentiary, CMCC became an independent institution within the Department of Corrections on July 1, 1974. The institution is located ten miles northwest of Jefferson City in Cole County along the Missouri River.

The Chillicothe Correctional Center (CCC) in Livingston County, which opened in October 1981, was transferred from the Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services. The CCC is a minimum to medium security institution housing only female offenders.

The Crossroads Correctional Center (CRCC), is a maximum security facility, which opened in February 1997 in DeKalb County. CRCC is the first facility in Missouri to be equipped with a lethal perimeter fence.

The Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center (ERDCC) was opened May 1, 2002, when the Regimented Discipline Program formerly housed at Farmington was moved to this facility. It is a maximum security facility and will serve as the point of intake for offenders from the Eastern part of the state when fully operational. The facility is located in St. Francois County at Bonne Terre, Missouri.

The Farmington Correctional Center (FCC) opened in December 1986 and was transferred from the Department of Mental Health. It is located on the grounds of the Farmington State Hospital in the city of Farmington, Missouri in St. Francois County. The facility is a medium security institution.

The Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center (FRDC), located in Fulton, Missouri in Callaway County was opened in 1987 and serves as a reception and diagnostic center, which accepts offenders from the central and eastern areas of the state. After processing, offenders are assigned to an appropriate security level facility. This institution also includes the Biggs Correctional Unit and the Cremer Therapeutic Community Center.

The Jefferson City Correctional Center (JCCC) is a maximum security institution located in Jefferson City in Cole County and was formerly known as the Missouri State Penitentiary. The penitentiary was authorized by the legislature in 1832 and opened in 1836. It is located on a multi-level 47-acre site overlooking the Missouri River. This facility is scheduled for replacement in 2004.

The Maryville Treatment Center (MTC) opened in 1996. It is a minimum security institution in Nodaway County on a site that was formerly a Catholic convent. It is located 45 miles north of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Missouri Eastern Correctional Center (MECC) is a medium security institution opened in August 1981. The institution is located near Pacific in St. Louis County.

The Moberly Correctional Center (MCC) is a medium security institution, which began operation in January 1963. The institution is located five miles south of Moberly in Randolph County.

The Northeast Correctional Center (NECC) is a medium security facility located at Bowling Green in Pike County. The facility began operations in 1998. NECC also is the site of the department's male juvenile unit for housing offenders under 17 years of age.

The Ozark Correctional Center (OCC) is a minimum security institution established in 1961 on a site originally constructed as an Air Force radar base. The institution is located 25 miles southeast of Springfield in Webster County. The OCC also supervises Camp Hawthorn, a minimum security, and work-release camp for 45 offenders at the Lake of the Ozarks located in Miller County.

The Potosi Correctional Center (PCC) at Potosi, Missouri in Washington County, is a maximum security institution opened in January 1989. This facility is the first lease-purchase facility in the history of the state.

The South Central Correctional Center (SCCC) is a maximum security facility located at Licking in Texas County. It opened in June 2000.

The Southeast Correctional Center (SECC) is a maximum security facility located at Charleston in Mississippi County. It opened in September 2001 and can house 1,596 inmates.

The Tipton Correctional Center (TCC) in Moniteau County is a minimum security institution. TCC was placed under the administration of the Missouri Department of Corrections in 1960 and served as the state prison for women. The facility now houses male offenders.

The Western Missouri Correctional Center (WMCC) is a medium to minimum security institution opened in January 1989. It is located near Cameron, Missouri in DeKalb County.

The Western Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center (WRDCC) is a reception and diagnostic center located in St. Joseph, Missouri in Buchanan County that accepts offenders from the western areas of the state. WRDCC was constructed on property transferred from the Department of Mental Health.

The Women's Eastern Reception Diagnostic and Correctional Center (WERDCC) is located in Vandalia, Missouri, in Audrain County. WERDCC houses minimum through maximum security female offenders. The facility opened in 1998.

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Board of Probation and Parole consists of seven full-time members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Terms of members are for six years on a staggered basis. The chairman is appointed by the Governor and is the chief administrative officer of the board in charge of the board's operations, funds and expenditures.

Board member Cranston Mitchell, whose term was to expire during April 2002, resigned from the Board on March 25, 2002, and his position remains unfilled. Prior to his resignation his services had been "loaned" to the National Institute of Corrections from January 2000 as arranged by the U.S. Department of Justice. Until his resignation, all salary costs were reimbursed to the state of Missouri by the Institute.

As of June 30, 2002, members of the Board of Probation and Parole were:

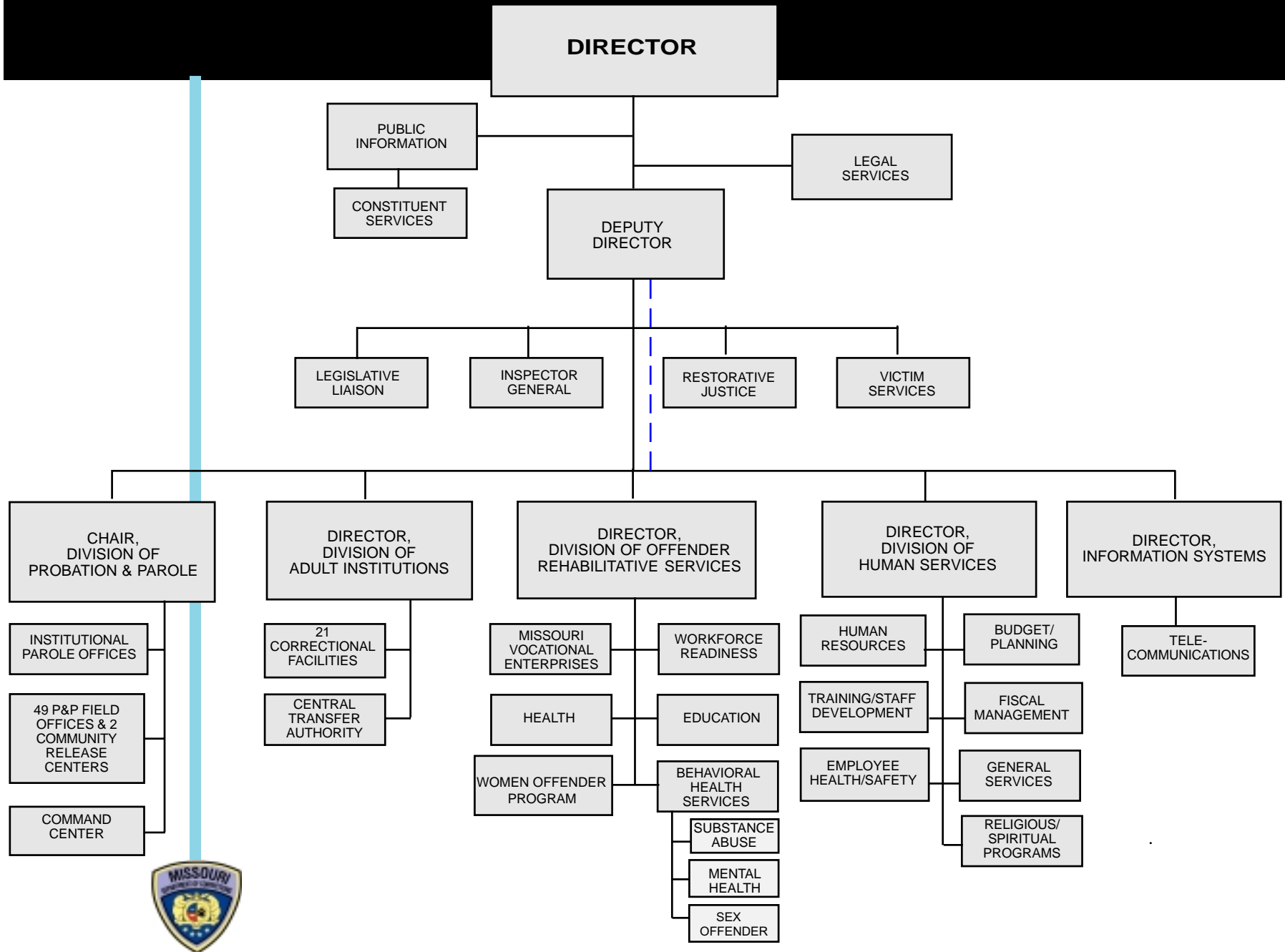
		<u>Term Expires</u>
Denis Agniel	Chairman	December 2005
Jandra Carter	Member	August 2002
Fannie Gaw	Member	April 2006
Richard Lee	Member	April 2003
Donna White	Member	August 2006
Vacant	Member	April 2002
Darrel Ashlock	Member	April 2004

During fiscal year 2001, the Board supervised nearly 96,000 offenders through fifty-five district and satellite offices throughout the state. The Board of Probation and Parole also manages the operation of the Kansas City Community Release Center and the St. Louis Community Release Center. Up to 800 offenders are housed at the release centers during transition from institutional to community placement.

DIVISION OF OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services was originally organized pursuant to Executive Order as the Division of Classification and Treatment in May 1985. The division is the arm of the department responsible for developing and delivering interventions and services necessary for offenders to correct their criminal behaviors and become more productive at each point in the department's supervision continuum. These services and interventions included academic and vocational education and substance abuse treatment services. The division oversees the contracted medical, mental health and sex offender treatment programs. In 1990, Missouri Vocational Enterprises was transferred to the division.

Missouri Department of Corrections



Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS (BY FUND)

Year Ended June 30,										
2001					2000					
Department of	Working Capital	Inmate	Correctional	Total	Department of	Working Capital	Inmate	Correctional	Total	
Corrections -	Revolving	Revolving	Substance Abuse	(Memorandum	Corrections -	Revolving	Revolving	Substance Abuse	(Memorandum	
Federal	Fund	Fund	Earnings Fund	Only)	Federal	Fund	Fund	Earnings Fund	Only)	
Federal receipts	\$ 8,014,954	0	0	0	8,014,954	9,878,409	0	0	0	9,878,409
Product sales	0	34,193,725	0	0	34,193,725	0	26,995,468	0	0	26,995,468
Offender reimbursement for housing and services	0	0	3,994,672	0	3,994,672	0	0	3,454,791	0	3,454,791
Offender program participation fees	0	0	0	89,083	89,083	0	0	0	70,552	70,552
Total	\$ 8,014,954	34,193,725	3,994,672	89,083	46,292,434	9,878,409	26,995,468	3,454,791	70,552	40,399,220

Appendix B

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2001			2000		
	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances
GENERAL REVENUE FUND - STATE						
Civil Commitment Unit Personal Services	\$ 0	0	0	327,308	230,976	96,332
Civil Commitment Unit	0	0	0	25,645	1,402	24,243
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	0	0	0	101,555	89,470	12,085
Statewide Emergency Requirements	100,407	100,406	1	12	0	12
Statewide Hazardous Material	1	0	1	38,172	3,188	34,984
Statewide Unprogrammed Requirements	96,084	96,083	1	53,087	18,379	34,708
Statewide Roof Management System	0	0	0	12	0	12
Statewide Paving Management System	0	0	0	12	0	12
Fire Safety Improvement Enterprise	0	0	0	565,862	0	565,862
Construction Sallyport Ozark Correctional Center	0	0	0	321,084	0	321,084
Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Personal Services	104,976	101,710	3,266	100,536	81,175	19,361
Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Expense & Equipment	0	0	0	8,757	5,104	3,653
Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Expense & Equipment	0	0	0	1,227,578	1,109,279	118,299
Community Treatment	243,750	60,208	183,542	250,000	0	250,000
Population Growth Pool	0	0	0	24,425,219	17,175,106	7,250,113
Fiscal Management Unit	402,389	395,478	6,911	480,221	360,395	119,826
Population Growth Pool Capital Improvement	0	0	0	100	0	100
Board of Probation and Parole	5,105,816	4,687,976	417,840	5,048,018	4,148,536	899,482
Security Pool	749,151	446,758	302,393	749,151	364,745	384,406
Vehicle Replacement	1	0	1	500,000	485,000	15,000
Kansas City Drug Program	0	0	0	11,999	0	11,999
Inmate Clothing	62,288	744	61,544	2,050,000	1,863,564	186,436
Institution Communication Purchases	1,593,924	1,562,597	31,327	1,981,925	1,840,529	141,396
Medical Services Personal Services and Expense & Equipment	0	0	0	208,988	122,025	86,963
JOBS Vocational Education Personal Services	14,900	10,491	4,409	745,000	722,650	22,350
JOBS Substance Abuse Personal Services	4,072,249	3,872,158	200,091	3,550,000	3,420,070	129,930
JOBS Academic Education Expense & Equipment	2,608,184	1,948,478	659,706	3,125,424	2,684,673	440,751
JOBS Substance Abuse Expense & Equipment	1,010,525	570,392	440,133	1,010,525	977,950	32,575
JOBS Vocational Education Expense & Equipment	235,243	23,992	211,251	235,243	170,411	64,832
JOBS Substance Abuse Expense & Equipment	3,879,095	3,667,746	211,349	3,559,095	3,201,026	358,069
Community Sentencing Allowance	132,870	32,176	100,694	132,870	27,230	105,640
Residential Treatment Facilities	6,496,900	6,059,573	437,327	6,496,900	5,901,994	594,906
Community Treatment	732,402	605,666	126,736	1,056,000	875,540	180,460
Department of Corrections Command Center Expense & Equipment	4,359	2,099	2,260	4,359	4,128	231
Division of Human Services Personal Services	4,404,301	4,060,789	343,512	3,451,371	3,222,577	228,794
Division of Human Services Expense & Equipment	271,737	167,128	104,609	259,341	228,810	30,531
Maintenance and Repair	1,218,750	829,685	389,065	1,250,000	1,140,799	109,201
Employee Health and Safety	351,208	305,742	45,466	733,000	707,692	25,308
Probation & Parole Personal Services	57,922,869	54,351,836	3,571,033	53,584,895	51,768,541	1,816,354
Probation & Parole Expense & Equipment	7,048,633	6,052,579	996,054	7,534,294	7,025,442	508,852
South Central Correctional Center Personal Services	11,783,095	9,919,219	1,863,876	0	0	0
South Central Correctional Center Expense & Equipment	1,075,821	1,013,578	62,243	0	0	0
Interim Housing Personal Services	1,939,824	1,388,861	550,963	0	0	0
Interim Housing Expense & Equipment	302,198	292,889	9,309	0	0	0
Design and Construction Facilities Improvements Statewide	238,112	33,861	204,251	523,027	284,915	238,112
Design and Construction Purchase and Lease Purchase of Correctional Facilities	2,553,734	2,553,734	0	3,384,123	301,782	3,082,341
Maintenance and Improvement Adult Institutions	89,521	38,757	50,764	255,994	166,473	89,521
Farmington Boot Camp Personal Services	526,115	481,924	44,191	499,916	483,853	16,063
Farmington Boot Camp Expense & Equipment	167,295	152,245	15,050	271,128	262,729	8,399
Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Personal Services	15,358,661	13,528,455	1,830,206	13,168,339	12,773,288	395,051
Prison Start-up Costs	902,023	842,023	60,000	0	0	0
Population Growth Pool	4,424,681	4,239,081	185,600	0	0	0
Probation & Parole Leasing	287,000	287,000	0	0	0	0
Repair of Leased and/or State Owned Building Probation and Parole	437,438	433,213	4,225	0	0	0
Maryville Treatment Center	6,104,524	5,535,347	569,177	3,186,941	3,102,010	84,931
Department of Corrections Command Center Personal Services	342,871	293,489	49,382	326,300	262,887	63,413
Debt Retirement and Defeasment	2,513,134	2,513,134	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
General Services Personal Services	2,302,908	2,076,823	226,085	1,874,734	1,830,529	44,205
General Services Expense & Equipment	437,332	398,517	38,815	480,420	432,949	47,471
Medical Services Expense & Equipment	47,310,035	43,437,486	3,872,549	0	0	0
Mental Health Services Personal Services	4,240,873	4,182,032	58,841	0	0	0
Mental Health Services Expense & Equipment	4,659,127	1,735,694	2,923,433	0	0	0
Medical Equipment Expense & Equipment	718,000	421,465	296,535	0	0	0
Public School Retirement	1,792	0	1,792	1,829	0	1,829
Medical Staff Personal Services	460,609	431,274	29,335	0	0	0
Mental Health Assessments	138,676	88,439	50,237	0	0	0
Mental Health Assessments Expense & Equipment	11,324	0	11,324	0	0	0
Correctional Facility Leasing	272,960	272,960	0	272,960	122,700	150,260
Modular Office Furniture	0	0	0	717,512	717,512	0

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2001			2000		
	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances
GENERAL REVENUE FUND - STATE (con't)						
Crossroads Correctional Center Cameron Sewer System	\$ 3,352	3,351	1	0	0	0
Improvement Correctional Facility Levee Replacement	1,008,101	1,008,101	0	6,436,794	2,249,514	4,187,280
Information Systems	0	0	0	332,374	322,404	9,970
Crossroads Correctional Center	10,048,370	9,097,042	951,328	4,004,086	4,002,827	1,259
JOBS Academic Education Personal Services	5,208,311	5,091,231	117,080	4,485,306	4,350,747	134,559
JOBS Academic Education Expense & Equipment	3,393,331	2,771,153	622,178	1,940,769	1,226,991	713,778
JOBS Academic Education Hourly Personal Services	663,372	453,154	210,218	1,883,372	1,702,553	180,819
Probation & Parole Staff	0	0	0	2,049,120	1,267,755	781,365
Local Sentencing Initiative	5,150,000	4,328,025	821,975	7,150,000	4,354,972	2,795,028
Emergency Unprogrammed Requirements	114,153	95,481	18,672	264,450	153,717	110,733
Statewide Hazardous Materials Remediation	51	0	51	100,012	99,961	51
Statewide Roof Management System	12	0	12	12	0	12
Statewide Paving Management System	12	0	12	12	0	12
Improvement Facilities Roof Systems	310,633	302,129	8,504	411,721	101,088	310,633
Maintenance & Improvement Adult Institutions	815,044	815,044	0	1,944,597	120,196	1,824,401
Maintenance & Improvement Adult Institutions	2,287,185	2,287,184	1	7,467,259	4,664,665	2,802,594
DOC Statewide Prison Construction	53,083,021	52,583,020	500,001	109,109,862	46,740,628	62,369,234
Design and Construct Improvement Facilities Statewide	541,176	541,176	0	6,125,337	3,459,489	2,665,848
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	6,465,475	5,919,562	545,913	3,088,104	2,973,289	114,815
Northeast Correctional Center	13,768,853	12,922,813	846,040	6,277,523	6,112,196	165,327
Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Lease	8,287,500	8,287,500	0	9,250,000	8,402,239	847,761
Medical Services Personal Services	0	0	0	439,688	432,089	7,599
System Furniture State Owned Facilities	0	0	0	80,571	80,571	0
Chillicothe Correctional Center	3,552,341	3,466,080	86,261	1,540,039	1,520,039	20,000
Fuel and Utilities	13,740,762	13,710,404	30,358	12,400,000	11,982,222	417,778
Food Purchases	21,700,000	20,694,364	1,005,636	21,500,000	19,876,194	1,623,806
Jefferson City Correctional Center	16,382,437	15,418,024	964,413	6,290,428	6,151,713	138,715
Central Missouri Correctional Center	7,054,234	6,412,587	641,647	3,054,504	3,054,504	0
Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center	10,700,518	9,764,679	935,839	6,201,966	5,888,194	313,772
Ozark Correctional Center	3,731,577	3,665,667	65,910	1,947,746	1,937,302	10,444
Tipton Correctional Center	9,658,962	9,082,378	576,584	5,183,022	5,040,578	142,444
Moberly Correctional Center	9,807,810	9,209,715	598,095	4,223,489	4,200,605	22,884
Algoa Correctional Center	7,528,306	7,245,228	283,078	3,588,080	3,586,887	1,193
Increased Inmate Population Costs	423,084	421,084	2,000	3,407,220	2,984,136	423,084
Lease Purchase Replacement Jefferson City Correctional Center	4,724,600	4,724,600	0	9,369,573	3,058,518	6,311,055
Office of the Director Staff Personal Services	2,692,094	2,548,437	143,657	2,548,119	2,440,299	107,820
Office of the Director Staff Expense & Equipment	239,732	207,409	32,323	253,595	227,854	25,741
Division of Adult Institutions Staff Personal Services	1,826,496	1,672,890	153,606	805,104	768,104	37,000
Division of Adult Institutions Staff Expense & Equipment	279,927	265,589	14,338	271,110	256,967	14,143
St. Louis Community Release Center	3,533,799	3,271,215	262,584	2,053,673	2,023,946	29,727
Kansas City Community Release Center	1,963,015	1,733,968	229,047	901,428	899,882	1,546
Boonville Correctional Center	7,638,580	7,522,433	116,147	3,385,364	3,380,603	4,761
Wage & Discharge costs	3,246,750	3,149,347	97,403	3,330,000	3,230,100	99,900
Telecommunications	2,707,818	2,626,312	81,506	2,720,000	2,279,481	440,519
Staff Training	1,906,575	1,457,314	449,261	1,850,000	1,497,881	352,119
Division of Rehabilitative Services Staff Personal Services	1,741,988	1,697,734	44,254	1,792,739	1,581,684	211,055
Division of Rehabilitative Services Staff Expense & Equipment	79,130	59,153	19,977	82,759	69,869	12,890
Farmington Correctional Center	13,328,856	13,127,875	200,981	5,078,090	5,049,973	28,117
Farmington Correctional Board of Public Buildings Personal Services	1,207,830	1,122,071	85,759	1,151,778	1,150,983	795
Farmington Correctional Board of Public Buildings Expense & Equipment	175,547	171,348	4,199	180,048	177,102	2,946
Institutional Security Pool	9,486,698	8,737,277	749,421	91,763,609	87,215,280	4,548,329
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	7,937,933	7,799,123	138,810	4,038,074	3,926,225	111,849
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center Board of Public Buildings Personal Services	564,366	496,809	67,557	537,496	534,658	2,838
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center Board of Public Buildings Expense & Equipment	48,533	45,085	3,448	49,778	36,881	12,897
Information systems Personal Services	2,303,321	2,142,113	161,208	780,689	757,268	23,421
Information systems Expense & Equipment	4,581,141	4,408,324	172,817	2,376,619	2,263,007	113,612
Western Missouri Correctional Center	12,940,423	12,939,875	548	7,249,180	6,769,503	479,677
Potosi Correctional Center	8,445,160	8,296,375	148,785	3,819,337	3,816,950	2,387
Potosi Correctional Center Lease	13,650	0	13,650	14,000	10,605	3,395
Fuel and Utilities Board of Public Buildings	2,561,250	2,408,550	152,700	2,150,000	2,149,109	891
Electronic monitoring	817,823	769,119	48,704	1,108,448	1,010,689	97,759
Institutional Expense & Equipment Pool	12,960,239	12,607,660	352,579	11,956,925	10,949,039	1,007,886
Medical Services Personal Services and/or Expense & Equipment	0	0	0	3,881,395	3,789,104	92,291
Medical Services Expense & Equipment	0	0	0	46,720,143	46,628,047	92,096
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE FUND - STATE	533,843,952	498,208,171	35,635,781	605,563,317	487,709,909	117,853,408

Appendix B (con't)

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2001			2000		
	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances
FACILITIES MAINTENANCE RESERVE FUND						
Statewide Emergency Requirements	\$ 21,324	21,323	1	12	0	12
Statewide Hazardous Material	0	0	0	12	0	12
Statewide Unprogrammed Requirements	0	0	0	12	0	12
Statewide Roof Management System	14,516	14,515	1	12	0	12
Statewide Pavement Management System	0	0	0	12	0	12
Statewide Maintenance and Repair	134,944	134,943	1	12	0	12
Boiler Replacement	123,202	123,201	1	852,300	19,320	832,980
Phase II Replacement Western Missouri Correctional Center	81,396	81,395	1	5,517,000	0	5,517,000
Project Design	275,825	275,825	0	300,179	0	300,179
Replace Main Electrical	86,260	86,260	0	123,192	11	123,181
Bolier Replacement	46,384	46,383	1	256,549	0	256,549
Chiller Replacement	172,333	162,633	9,700	172,333	0	172,333
Building Repair and Replacement	1,214,816	1,214,816	0	3,254,058	45,036	3,209,022
Phase II Replacement Moberly Correctional Center	792,216	792,215	1	1,545,140	249,766	1,295,374
Improvements of Facilities Statewide	2,933,023	2,115,886	817,137	3,872,949	2,616,195	1,256,754
TOTAL FACILITIES MAINTENANCE RESERVE FUND	5,896,239	5,069,395	826,844	15,893,772	2,930,328	12,963,444
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FEDERAL FUND						
JOBS Expense & Equipment	400,000	400,000	0	400,000	400,000	0
Design and Construction Purchase and/or Lease Purchase of Correctional Facilities	15,587	15,587	0	152,087	126,270	25,817
Prison Start-up Costs	422,630	422,629	1	0	0	0
Medical Services Expense & Equipment	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	0	0
New Correctional Facilities	3,840,777	1,109,812	2,730,965	2,579,021	1,003,690	1,575,331
Department of Corrections Statewide Prison Construction	1,169,304	736,771	432,533	9,490,324	6,496,020	2,994,304
Food Purchases	450,000	449,953	47	450,000	433,959	16,041
Population Growth Pool	0	0	0	1	0	1
Federal Programs Grant	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
Federal Programs Personal Service	1,757,655	1,312,896	444,759	1,757,655	1,220,047	537,608
Federal Programs Expense & Equipment	3,222,345	1,849,114	1,373,231	3,432,540	1,687,680	1,744,860
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FEDERAL FUND	14,298,298	6,296,762	8,001,536	18,281,628	11,367,666	6,913,962
4TH STATE BUILDING-SERIES A 1998 FUND						
Fuel Tank Remediation Statewide	75,606	75,605	1	1,617,491	0	1,617,491
Fire Safety Improvement enterprise	207,301	207,301	0	3,763,405	14,652	3,748,753
Design and Construction Tipton Correctional Center	1,127,054	1,127,053	1	1,592,396	107,980	1,484,416
Design, Construction and Installation of Emergency Generators Statewide	89,158	89,157	1	1,301,470	0	1,301,470
Improvement to Guard House Crossroads Correctional Center	25,117	25,116	1	242,730	0	242,730
Construction Sallyport Main Entry Ozark Correctional Center	11,724	11,724	0	62,216	5,392	56,824
Construction Sallyport Main Entry Potosi Correctional Center	25,829	25,829	0	411,889	2,352	409,537
Water Tower Well and Security System Farmington Correctional Center	699,356	699,356	0	2,833,203	18,912	2,814,291
Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center Construction	2,136,917	2,136,917	0	0	0	0
Design and Construction of New Correctional Facilities	199,901	199,900	1	2,082,320	1,841,259	241,061
Department of Corrections Statewide Prison Construction	0	0	0	227,185	227,185	0
TOTAL 4TH STATE BUILDING-SERIES A 1998 FUND	4,597,963	4,597,958	5	14,134,305	2,217,732	11,916,573
WORKING CAPITAL REVOLVING FUND						
Installation of Exterior Sheeting and Interior Heating Central Warehouse	441,622	341,122	100,500	458,463	16,841	441,622
Electrical Upgrade Moberly Missouri Vocational Enterprises Facilities	376,529	0	376,529	376,529	0	376,529
Division of Adult Institutions Staff Personal Services	53,340	52,406	934	0	0	0
Jefferson City Correctional Center Personal Services	186,691	183,203	3,488	0	0	0
Moberly Correctional Center Personal Services	160,021	159,974	47	0	0	0
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center Personal Sservices	53,340	52,748	592	0	0	0
JOBS Vocational Education Personal Services	1,003,423	1,003,372	51	0	0	0
JOBS Vocational Education Expense & Equipment	268,043	0	268,043	0	0	0
General Services Personal Services	70,695	53,754	16,941	66,926	51,949	14,977
Vocational Services Expense & Equipment	27,697,542	17,090,300	10,607,242	28,395,869	20,086,225	8,309,644
Vocational Enterprises Personal Services	7,394,138	6,232,248	1,161,890	7,049,562	5,685,599	1,363,963
Prison Industry Enhancement	962,762	0	962,762	962,762	0	962,762
Division of Rehabilitative Services- Missouri Vocational Enterprises	173,585	127,814	45,771	173,585	127,814	45,771
Improvement Correctional Facility Levee Replacement	60,888	0	60,888	60,888	0	60,888
Fuel and Utilities	2,931,502	2,931,489	13	358,000	315,781	42,219
Population Growth Pool	0	0	0	1	0	1
Telecommunications	256,400	0	256,400	256,400	0	256,400
Institutional Security Pool	0	0	0	431,003	431,003	0
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REVOLVING FUND	42,090,521	28,228,430	13,862,091	38,589,988	26,715,212	11,874,776

Appendix B (con't)

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2001			2000		
	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances	Appropriation	Expenditures	Lapsed Balances
INMATE REVOLVING FUND						
Residential Treatment Facilities	\$ 1,949,598	1,584,328	365,270	1,949,598	1,949,598	0
Ozark Correctional Center Personal Services	155,922	105,404	50,518	0	0	0
Inmate Fund Programs Personal Services	714,781	539,588	175,193	689,474	525,750	163,724
Inmate Fund Programs Expense & Equipment	126,097	122,298	3,799	126,097	1,980	124,117
Institutional Security Pool	0	0	0	148,100	148,100	0
Community Corrections Coordination Unit	156,684	76,978	79,706	146,194	101,926	44,268
Electronic Monitoring Program	1,103,110	647,666	455,444	1,103,110	0	1,103,110
TOTAL INMATE REVOLVING FUND	4,206,192	3,076,262	1,129,930	4,162,573	2,727,354	1,435,219
CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND	82,500	82,500	0	82,500	61,480	21,020
AMERICAN DISABILITIES ACT COMPLIANCE FUND	24	0	24	24	0	24
CORRECTIONAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE EARNINGS FUND	264,600	919	263,681	264,600	0	264,600
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$ 605,280,289	545,560,397	59,719,892	696,972,707	533,729,681	163,243,026

Appendix C

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (FROM APPROPRIATIONS)

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2001	2000
Salaries & Wages	\$ 280,956,399	271,529,342
Travel, In-State	2,641,219	3,693,946
Travel, Out-of-State	158,483	291,493
Fuel & Utilities	19,793,492	16,046,696
Supplies	0	0
Administrative Supplies	3,508,801	3,056,561
Laboratory & Medical Supplies	710,770	965,206
Merchandising Supplies	11,978,064	14,218,364
Repair, Maintenance, & Usage Supplies	6,284,109	6,779,531
Residential Supplies	25,320,388	23,862,152
Specific Use Supplies	2,006,725	2,294,869
Professional Development	574,024	533,526
Communication Services & Supplies	2,515,544	2,111,845
Health Services	45,333,836	47,410,314
Business Services	2,207,183	1,326,767
Professional Services	27,114,462	28,462,269
Housekeeping & Janitor Services	1,765,477	1,599,851
Equipment Maintenance & Repair Services	3,569,578	3,467,327
Transportation Maintenance & Repair Services	297,153	311,987
Computer Equipment	2,625,229	2,610,202
Educational Equipment	186,755	100,971
Electronic & Photo Equipment	1,374,356	1,661,755
Medical & Laboratory Equipment	520,722	210,701
Motorized Equipment	786,579	1,911,844
Office Equipment	1,381,390	1,588,959
Other Equipment	0	0
Specific Use Equipment	2,666,240	4,061,763
Stationary Equipment	58,617	55,565
Property & Improvements	79,159,526	73,605,196
Debt Service	8,287,500	8,402,239
Real Property Rentals & Leases	6,267,365	5,425,298
Equipment Rental & Leases	0	0
Equipment Lease Payments	98,855	24,506
Building & Equipment Rentals	116,168	335,811
Miscellaneous Expenses	5,250,908	5,643,697
Rebillable Expenses	44,480	129,128
Total Expenditures	\$ 545,560,397	533,729,681

Appendix D

Inmate Population at December 31 for the Six Years Ended 2001

Institution	Bed Capacity*	December 31,					
		2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Algoa Correctional Center	1,565	1,529	1,525	1,555	1,634	1,731	1,548
Boonville Correctional Center	1,386	1,302	1,308	1,606	1,547	1,643	1,403
Central Missouri Correctional Center	1,000	994	966	995	987	749	717
Chillicothe Correctional Center	525	517	516	462	415	696	668
Crossroads Correctional Center	1,500	1,372	1,463	1,478	1,446	1,476	0
Eastern Regional Diagnostic and Correctional Center**	2,684	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmington Correctional Center	2,620	2,479	2,472	2,544	2,683	2,843	2,877
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	1,626	2,067	1,655	1,876	1,895	1,862	1,867
Jefferson City Correctional Center	2,040	1,956	1,955	1,889	1,790	2,239	2,037
Kansas City Community Release Center	300	278	289	237	231	223	206
Maryville Treatment Center	525	524	522	524	522	316	160
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	1,100	1,097	1,100	1,100	1,093	1,288	1,084
Moberly Correctional Center	1,800	1,797	1,800	1,798	1,655	1,799	1,799
Northeast Correctional Center	1,975	1,920	1,882	1,702	1,592	0	0
Ozark Correctional Center	695	688	690	688	688	695	683
Potosi Correctional Center	792	789	777	814	803	817	812
Mineral Area Treatment Center***	100	88	96	84	63	90	84
St Louis Community Release Center	500	399	469	472	474	467	388
South Central Correctional Center	1,596	1,414	1,196	0	0	0	0
Southeast Correctional Center****	1,500	288	0	0	0	0	0
Tipton Correctional Center	1,088	1,082	874	1,142	1,072	1,215	1,078
Western Missouri Correctional Center	2,619	2,605	2,533	2,302	2,308	2,617	2,609
Western Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center	1,934	1,899	1,884	1,602	745	0	0
Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center	1,588	1,522	1,366	1,404	1,335	0	0
Park Building Treatment Center	0	0	0	0	0	614	472
Renz Correctional Center	0	0	0	0	0	217	226
Texas Cell Lease	0	0	0	0	0	55	911
Total Custody	33,058	28,606	27,338	26,274	24,978	23,652	21,629

Source: Department of Corrections

* Adjusted capacity as of December 31, 2001

** Eastern Regional Diagnostic and Correctional Center opened May 1, 2002.

*** The Mineral Area Treatment Center is located on the grounds of the Potosi Correctional Center

****The Southeast Correctional Center opened in 2001
